file

[Muz 34]

MUZRAI SECRETARIAT.

1904

File No. 67–1904
Serial. 2
Filed February 1905.

SUBJECT.

Inam village of Bhairasandra in the Malur Taluk

(Restoration)

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SUBJECT.

Inam village of Bhairasandra in the Malur Taluk

(Restoration)

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT

OFFICE NOTE.

Subject.

In re restoration of Inam ... to ... in Taluk.

LAST REFERENCE:—

Letter No. 15 dated 10th September 1904 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

One Krishnachar, ... of Somanappanahalli, Malur Taluk, submitted a Memorial to the Collector the Maharaja representing that Byrasandra village in the ... Taluk which had been given as a "Srotriya Inam" to his ancestors was sold by his elder brother whom he (the Memorialist) was ... to a non Brahmin named Somappa and requires that the inam may be restored to him as it was formerly held by him.

This memorial was transferred

to this Department for engineering and repair.

The numerical basis for [illegible] of the [illegible] that there [illegible] the number of [illegible] connected with the [illegible] repairs. From the records [illegible] it is shown [illegible] as follows.

The Price Index [illegible] is a Financial [illegible] and [illegible] Department. The Price [illegible] and Index [illegible] [illegible] the Price [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and who is the brother of the memorialist sold the village to one Somasekhara for Rs. 330 in 1880. The memorialist urges that he was then a minor and hence could not part by way of gift with the village. He urges that as the village is a 'Brahmin Agrahara' the gift was made by his brother is void and 'cancelled and restored to him.'

[If the village in question is construed to have been granted as an 'Agrahara Inam', then, although the Inamdars have powers of alienating them, they can do so only when such alienations are made in favour of Brahmins who alone are supposed to be competent to offer prayers to the grant-gods. But in the present case the nature of the Inam has been settled as Personal.]

The late Chief Commissioners

Proceedings No 5787-90 dated 27th
Rev. 885

January 1892 (printed at pp 219 & 220
of the Revenue Manual) lays down
the procedure as above described
in treating alienations of "Agraha-
rams". Mr V. R. Iyaswamy Iyer
is of opinion that the procedure
applies only to Agraha villages
settled subsequent to 1880, the
Rajaram Iyer village in the present
instance having been settled
as far back as 1869
the date of the Inam Settlement.
Mr Iyaswamy Iyer instructs me that
village communities & forms
it inhabited by Brahmins & Non Brahmins
not a single Brahmin living there.

The Government will, therefore

Submitted
We have in office no
copy of the Revenue Manual
which is required for ref
almost daily. May the
be retained in office or
also sent back?

X Yes C

foregoing facts, states that the

the absence of the village

cannot be given [illegible]

Submitted [in the case register]

and reported [illegible]

28/9/04

28/9/04

COLL GOVERNMENT
3110
SECRETARIAT

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ:-

Letter No.1867 dated the 10th.of September 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, forwarding a report on the petition of one Krishnacher, of Lakkur, in the Malur Taluk, addressed to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, regarding the restoration of the Inam village of Thairasandra, in the Malur Taluk.

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ORDER PASSED:- No. R 7312-4 / R. 233 ou-6

Dated, Bangalore, the 18 February 1905.

The petitioner states that the village of Thairasandra in the Malur Taluk was given as a Shrotriyam Inam to his ancestors and that it has been unauthorizedly alienated by his brother Hanumanthacher to one Santehalli Sannerpa, who being a non-Brahamin, is not competent according to law to hold such an Inam. He, therefore, prays that it may be restored to him.

2. The Inam register of enquiry shows that this Inam was registered as personal and enfranchised at the time of the Inam settlement so far back as the year 1869. Government are not prepared to go behind that entry and enter into an enquiry at this distance of time into the nature of the Inam. Besides this, the village is at present represented to be entirely inhabited by a few Vaddars and Woliyars without even a single Brahamin house in it.

3. The Inam investigation record also shews that the Inam has passed hands several times by means of regular sale deeds. The present alienee is said to be in possession of the Inam since the year 1880 and that it was sold to him by the brother